

THE COLUMBIA EVENING MISSOURIAN

Published every evening except Sunday by the Columbia Publishing Association, Inc., 315 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo. 63101. Second-class postage paid at St. Louis, Mo., and at additional mailing offices. Postmaster: Please send address changes to The Columbia Evening Missourian, St. Louis, Mo. 63101.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 One Year, \$12.00; Six Months, \$7.00; Three Months, \$4.00; Single Copies, 10 Cents.
 Foreign, \$15.00 per year; \$8.00 per six months; \$4.50 per three months; 15 Cents per copy.
 Advance payment in full is required.
 Money order, check or cash payable to The Columbia Publishing Association, Inc.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS
 Main Office, 274
 Advertising and Circulation, 253

THE AMERICAN HOME

American home life is fast changing. "The American home of yesterday," say many authorities, "will soon be a thing of the past."

Twenty-five to fifty years ago the American home was a more or less independent and self-sustaining unit. Today the family depends more upon outside sources for sustenance and pleasure.

In the older home the family produced within its own bounds the necessities of life. It was a composite group, all working together, each member doing his or her part toward the making of a living for the family. The children grew up under close parental guidance.

Today things have changed. The rapid rise of industry and the growth of the great city have made their mark in the life of the American home. Economic and social conditions today almost demand the breaking up of the family unit. In many instances and especially among the working people the mother leaves her child in the day nursery and works in some factory during the day. As soon as the children are old enough they also go to work. Thus the family is scattered in its many duties of making a living. At night when they return home they are either too tired to engage in social intercourse or are attracted to the places of amusement of the city. They do not spend their evenings in the family circle.

It is not the gilded palace, neither is it the log cabin, that makes a real home. It is the spirit within that counts, whether in a stately mansion or the hut on the hillside. From the humble fire-side of the home of the great middle class have come many of the great men. These men trace their success back to the homes where the words of comradeship inspired them to do great things.

Sociologists point out that the home life in America is declining. Statistics show that one of every six marriages in the United States ends in a divorce. In many of our cities one of every two marriages is a failure. There is a rapid decline in the birth rate among the richer classes and the size of the family is on the decrease.

There are more beautiful houses, more up-to-date houses, per thousand families today than ever before. This should mean a more wholesome and better home life. Yet one may search through row upon row of stately mansions only to find the real home in some remote spot in the city, a log cabin in the wilderness, or a sod hut on the plains of the West.

We are living in an advanced age, an age in which many new things are being tried out; but we fail to see the substitute that will take the place of the home pictured by Robert Burns in his "Cotter's Saturday Night" or by Whitman in "Snowbound."

The log cabin of Lincoln, the humble life of the Burns, the hole-in-the-wall of Lloyd George and the cold-shoulder of the Marshall Field are all revered not because they are humble homes, but because from them have come great men. And so with America, if our home spirit is declining, let us bring it back to its place in society.

THE PEOPLE MUST PAY

The advance in railroad rates must be paid by the people. The people must pay the goods that the railroads haul and pay the fare that is charged for carrying passengers. It is a plain matter of the manufacturer adding a little to his overhead charges to refund his salesmen for the extra traveling expenses.

There are two ways in which the added expense will be met. If the markets are stationary, retail prices will be advanced. If wholesale prices decline, retail prices will not be reduced commensurately and out of the wider margin the increased

cost of transportation will be charged. The increase in transportation should be small for most articles. Figures given out by the Bureau of Railway Economics show that 36.55 per cent. of the increase in freight rates for the country as a whole, would make an added cost of 2 cents to send a pair of shoes from Boston to Key West, a distance of 1,742 miles. A barrel of flour could be sent from Minneapolis to Rochester, 1,023 miles, in a carload lot, for 23 cents more. When it is estimated that 280 one-pound loaves of bread can be made from a barrel of flour, the extra freight cost of 23 cents is practically unnoticed.

Railroad men who became overconfident of the future because of the estimated \$1,500,000,000 increase may find the outlook darker as the plan works out. Thoughtful railroad officials admit that it is probable that the advance in rates will reduce passenger traffic.

Adding to the uncertainty of getting the money is the fact that half, or \$750,000,000, will go to pay the wage advance to the laborers authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The remaining amount, if it is earned, will take months to collect. After it is in the hands of the railroad men, it takes months to build the needed engines and cars, and improve the in the wretched railway service will be postponed. That is the question the railroad owners must meet.

If, after this advance of rates, the railroads cannot show an immediate improvement in service, there is certain to be a powerful reaction to government control. The various corporations which now operate the roads must approach the ideal of unitary management through co-operation as under government control. With the efficient operation of the railroads, by which freight may be moved promptly, the cost of production may be reduced and the burden of the rates on the public made lighter.

SHORT BALLOT FOR MISSOURI

The short ballot is a plan to conserve and promote intelligent citizenship—not a device to save paper. It will encourage decision in voting and will dignify the office of the elected.

Under our present system the number of candidates for office that confront the voter when he goes to the polls is too large for him to cast an intelligent vote upon each one of them. Many of them he has perhaps never seen or heard of before. Hence he takes it for granted that they are alright for the office and votes.

The short ballot will do away with the multiplicity of candidates. It will elect by popular vote the important executive officers and leave the rest to be filled by appointment. This will enable the voter to become thoroughly acquainted with the candidates to be elected. The candidates will be few and important. They will be known and discussed before election time. When the voter casts his vote he will realize that he is electing a man to represent himself because upon the one elected will fall the burden of carrying out the will of the people of the state.

The voter has little chance to ascertain under our present system whether a man running for attorney-general, surveyor, auditor, treasurer or highway engineer, is qualified for the office he is seeking. The average voter with the knowledge he receives through the campaign is a poor judge of a good book-keeper, or lawyer, or engineer; he takes the other fellow's word.

Under the short ballot system the officers of government will become one of power and importance. It will draw to it the best man in the state. The voter will be able to consider the candidates by their past records. Through personal acquaintance in the campaign, and by following their speeches carefully the voter will be able to make a better and more sane decision as to the merits of the man he votes for.

The short ballot is used successfully in many cities. We use the short ballot in our national elections; why not in the state?

CHINESE STUDENT TO CORNELL

Prof. B. F. Hoffman Entertains For Scholars of the Republic of China.

Prof. Benjamin F. Hoffman was host to K. T. Hsiao and Chu Hsiao, scholars of the Republic of China at the University Sunday afternoon. K. T. Hsiao is in the School of Journalism here, and Chu Hsiao was a senior in the School of Commerce and Public Administration and a student instructor in German and Economics. He left today for Cornell University, to accept the fellowship offered him by the faculty of that institution.

On Other Campuses

William Sewall of Island Falls, Me., Theodore Roosevelt's old guide and friend, will spend this year at the Roosevelt Military Academy, West Englewood, N. J., giving talks to the boys on forestry, woodcraft and the life of the forests and rivers.

Under the guardianship of the Alaska School Service, the more progressive of the second generation of the American natives have discarded tribal relations and have adopted the white man's civilization. The natives have embarked upon co-operative enterprises with satisfying results in many cases.

The first issue of a weekly paper gotten out by the students of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, has just been published. The paper is to be edited by the department of journalism of the college. Among names suggested for the paper are "Fib", "Squaker", "Pep" and "The College Howl."

Mount Holyoke College for women, South Hadley, Mass., opened September 24 with an enrollment of 900, of whom 219 are freshmen and 25 are graduate students. Every section of the United States is represented, as well as France, China, Siam, Serbia, the Canal Zone, Hawaii and Canada. The school is raising a \$3,000,000 endowment fund, of which \$1,300,000 has been secured.

A new office has been created at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan., of which the duty is to take charge of alumni and student relationship with the school. Clifford J. Stratton, a Topeka newspaper man, has been appointed to fill the office. Stratton will resign his position as special writer for the Copper publications immediately.

The University of Pennsylvania opened its 171st year this fall with an enrollment of more than 11,000. It is estimated that a least two thousand more will be turned away because of lack of classroom space. The university established this year a new School of Fine Arts. The Graduate School of Medicine opened its first formal session on October 4, although a preliminary session was held last year.

The year's enrollment of between 1,100 and 1,200 at Troy Polytechnic Institute of New York makes that school the second in size in the United States. The incoming classes since the war are making such a large demand for chemical engineering that it has been necessary to double the size of the Walker Chemical Laboratory, which, when completed, will be the largest structure devoted to this particular purpose in the country.

Approximately only one out of three who applied for admission to the Division of Science and Engineering of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., this fall were accepted, so great was the number who wished to enter. The quota of this division of the school is 360; so that of the 1,000 applications 640 had to be rejected. The total enrollment this year is 3,600, a reduction of 1,200 from that of last year. A policy has been adapted at the institution whereby the enrollment has been limited to the effective capacity.

One thousand four hundred former soldiers, sailors, marines and nurses are expected to take advantage of Wisconsin's Soldier Educational Bonus Law to attend the University of Wisconsin this fall. About 1,000, including all those in the short courses, attended last year. A new engineering corps for the College of Engineering is under construction at Camp Randall. The building is the first step toward removing some of the university's engineering students to the camp and thereby relieving the crowded condition in the school.

"A liberal education aims at fitting a man for the unexpected and giving him such suppleness and versatility and inner resources that he can face all the novel situations life may bring and face them unafraid," said W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University at the chapel services which marked the opening of the university this year. In comparing the college as it is today to what it was two years ago while under military control, Doctor Faunce said: "Today there is no call to defend Paris from advancing hordes, but each man of us must protect American cities from ignorance and vice, from radicalism and reaction, from disintegrating forces of greed and lust and anarchy."

Following are statements made by W. Randolph Burgess of the Russell Sage Foundation with regard to school costs for 1920:

- (1) It will be necessary to pay teachers and other school workers twice as much in 1920 as was paid in 1915 to secure the same grade of ability.
- (2) A 100 per cent increase is fully as necessary as the higher paid as in the lower-paid positions.
- (3) The cost of school buildings is three times as great as in 1915.
- (4) It is estimated that textbooks and supplies and building maintenance will show increases of 100 per cent, and fuel, water and light an increase of at least 60 per cent over 1915.
- (5) To buy the same amounts of educational service in 1920 as in 1915 it will be necessary to double the school budget.
- (6) No large recession in prices or wages are to be anticipated immediately. We are on a new level of expenditure.

THE NEW BOOKS

"Zionism and the Future of Palestine."

Morris Jastrow, Jr., has made a life-long study of the ancient and modern East. Opposed to the reorganization of a Jewish state in Palestine, but sympathizing with the effort to establish Jewish colonies in Palestine, he frankly criticizes the fallacies of political Zionism. Jastrow writes in the preface to "Zionism and the Future of Palestine":

"The Zionists have created the impression that political Zionism means a national uprising among the Jews in general. The claim is made that Zionism is part of the movement for the reorganization of nationalities that forms such a striking feature of the political history of Europe in the nineteenth century, and that is now showing itself again at the end of the war in the rise of the suppressed nationalities of Poland, Bohemia, Armenia and Arabia. This impression is entirely erroneous and misleading."

Zionism, he explains, is a religious ideal and not political, and Jewish citizens of Western countries are not in sympathy with political Zionism. Jastrow writes of the roots of modern Zionism, Palestine of today, Jewish self-consciousness, and the trend of Jewish history.

(The Macmillan Company, New York; cloth; 159 pages; price \$1.25)

"A St. Andrews Treasury of Scottish Verse."

Scottish verse does not mean verse in Scottish dialect only. There is, in fact, not a single Scottish dialect, but many. In this anthology of Scotch poetry, "A St. Andrews Treasury of Scottish Verse," compiled and selected by Alexander Lawson and his wife, we find many verses of standard English.

There are other things about it that mark the book as distinctly Scotch. The prevailing tenderness and love of Scottish independence pervade the poems, as all truly living Scottish literature.

Passages from Scottish history and individual historic personages are described with familiarity. The ballad is the prevailing style of Scottish verse.

Burns, Scott, Stephenson, Lang and others less widely read are recognized in this new anthology.

(The Macmillan Company, New York; cloth; 290 pages.)

"The United States in Our Own Time."

"On a never-to-be-forgotten April day Gen. Robert E. Lee bowed to Grant and the inevitable at Appomattox, and his war-worn veterans in gray scattered, heavy-hearted, for their distant homes after fighting for four years with a valor to which the world pays willing homage." In this brilliant narrative style, Paul L. Haworth, Ph. D., begins his story of "The United States in Our Own Time," and

Between Columns

Seen Between Columns in the third story of a building on Eight street after 10:30 o'clock in the evening: A man bent over a drafting board. His movements, now quick, now slow, were beating the tempo of his thinking. We thought of "The Master Builder," of gingerbread houses, of buildings which seem to pop up the sky and of ranch houses that sprawl hungrily on the breasts of the prairie.

"The girls of today both up and down when they dance," says Professor Pommer. Why limit it to "when they dance." Most of them keep bobbing up until they are married and then they aren't seen.

Steve Harris, our own negro porter, had more attention paid him when he went to California than any millionaire who has gone that route lately. Folks weren't afraid to try to please him. Draw your own moral.

Speaking of traveling, what should be done when the person who peers into your bag when you go to the bottom for your toothbrush?

General Piluski seems to effervesce into an offensive every time Poland gets a fresh consignment of soap.

Anyone seeing Jonathan Pence writing a poem please notify this column. We were expecting great things of him.

THE CORNHIELDS

by Rachel Lindsay

The cornfields rise above mankind, Lifting white mounds to the blue. Each season not ashamed to be Magnificently decked for you.

What right have you to call them yours, And in brute lust of riches burn Without some radiant penance wrought. Some beautiful, devout return?

The thieves who robbed the Hallsville store of two thousand dollars in goods will be remembered longer for that act than they would be if they robbed Wall street of a million.

Oh, hum! The Russian bolsheviks are getting bolshevist toward the bolshevist government. What, asks J. R. M. over our shoulder, could be more logical.

Nothing, except to apply the principles of self-government to the school system and permit any child over 12 years of age to serve on the school soviet.

AN OLD SPIRIT

Frank E. A. Thome in the Grinnell Review.

In the National Museum there is a spirit by Andreas Bockers, 1630, in the case of which is inscribed: "Sic transit gloria mundi." "Sic transit," says, it is gone, the glory carmen and gilded, Powder, panthers and rouge, and silken, whispering beaus; Sealed and dumb is the spirit that Meister Andreas builded— And you, fair lady, yourself? Ah, whither you've flown, who knows?

Only the ivory ladies where once four fingers fluttered, Only the trembling strings that tinkled the prim minuet; But what was the whispered word you scarce were sure that he uttered? And what did you say in reply How quickly does Time forget!

New are the keys and the strings, and new is the air she is playing. Yet here is your granddaughter's grandchild, who might be yourself in a glass; Easy to guess, I am sure, what the boy at her shoulder is saying, Easy to guess her reply. Does anything really pass?

Undoubtedly you've heard the tale of the Scotchman who was sending a take-apart umbrella to his sister for a birthday gift? And how, when he found that the mail charges depended upon the weight, he unscrewed the handle and

showed it down inside the silken folds to fool 'em?

IF THE POOR BIRDS COULD BUT READ— (From the Horton Headlight-Commercial)

Great flocks of blackbirds arrive in town every evening about 6 o'clock from the cornfields and make night hideous for about an hour for the folks who live near the trees in which the blackbirds have chosen for a roosting place. Every year there are great droves of blackbirds but this year there seems to be an unusual number. Some of the favorite places are the trees on North High street across from the Central School building. Monday evening some boys were shooting at some birds with a shot gun and brought down ten birds. But that did not squelch the remaining birds, for they flew away and were back in ten minutes. There seems to be no way to get rid of the birds, for they do not take the hint that they are not wanted by shooting at them, but they will leave of their own accord when cold weather begins.

Strangely enough, among the opponents of prohibition in Scotland may be found many of the distillers of that region.

Wonder what two University freshmen will say when they find that the man they met on the campus and from whom they borrowed a match to light cigarettes was their President?

Does it make you choke with gastronomic anticipation to learn that lobster salad has dropped from \$2 to \$1.50?

Keep your straw hat. They may need it in the "Melody Lane" feature of the Elysian show. Usually do need straw hats in some scene of a show like that, bless 'em.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs in State 648. During September 200 boys' and girls' clubs have been organized in Missouri. The membership of these clubs is 1,901. This makes a total of 648 clubs in the state, with a membership of 9,007.

Men's Fall Dress Shoes and Dancing Pumps

Full Dress Shoe in Patent, Cloth Top, Button \$11

New Patent Dress Oxford, used for Dancing \$11

ALSO HOSIERY

Millers

Society Brand Clothes

FOR YOUNG MEN AND MEN WHO STAY YOUNG

Marked Style Changes in Men's Clothes for Fall

Style changes for Fall as correctly interpreted by Society Brand Clothes will be heartily welcomed by undergraduates who pay particular heed to their appearance.

The long vent in the coat has gone. Vents in modish suits this Fall will be noticeably shorter.

Body contours have changed. The high waist line and the pinched-in effect have gone.

Coats hang with greater fullness from the shoulder. The result is a pleasing effect of unusual ease and smartness.

These are the distinctive style features that mark this season's models in Society Brand Clothes.

WITH THE VARIOUS GRADES OF CLOTHING FLOODING THE MARKET, LOOK FOR THE LABEL AS YOUR GUIDE
 ALFRED DECKER & COHN, Makers SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES, Limited, for Canada
 CHICAGO NEW YORK MONTREAL

STYLE HEADQUARTERS

Where Society Brand Clothes are sold

Victor Barth Clothing Co.

Everybody's Store

Miss Saratoga Middies

It is every girl's wish to be the owner of a MISS SARATOGA MIDDY. This is because they always have lasting style and one has the satisfaction of knowing she is well dressed. There is nothing for school and sport wear as appropriate as a middy, and the Miss Saratoga Middies have qualities of smartness and individuality that every girl desires.

Wool middies are in bleak, green and blue. Priced \$12.95. Drill middies in red, blue and white, some with wool collars, sell for \$4.48 and \$3.48.

WOLFF-BERGER CO.